

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:276
ANSWERED ON:27.02.2008
NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY -3
Jagannath Dr. M.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

he details of the action taken by the Government to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services to the rural people as per the findings of the Third National Family Health Survey?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE(SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

Sir. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) was conducted in 29 States during the year 2005-06, collected information on various health indicators including Mortality, Marriage & Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Immunization of children, child feeding practices, Nutritional status of children and adults, prevalence of anemia among children and adults, obesity among men & women, Knowledge, attitude and behavior with regard to HIV/AIDS and its prevalence and treatment seeking behavior for TB & malaria.

In order to promote maternal and child health care, the Government implemented the Reproductive and Child Health programme, Phase-I (RCH-I) for a period of five years from 1997-98 to 2002-03. Based on the experience of the programme as exhibited through regular monitoring and evaluation, the second phase of the RCH programme was launched from 2005 to 2010. Subsequently, the programme has been integrated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April, 2005. The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population. It also seeks to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate and the Total Fertility level within the seven year period of the Mission, ending in 2012. The Mission seeks to provide accountable, effective, reliable and quality primary health care through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHA), strengthening of Public Health Delivery System at all levels, improved hospital care measured through Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), provision of untied funds to all the facilities to enable local action, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. Flexibility has been given to the States to devise need based Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The outcomes are being monitored through regular performance reporting and periodic surveys like NFHS.